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FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1912.



GUERNSEY:
BICHARD'S PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.,
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R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1912.

RAPPORT DE L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE.

Letter from the President of the Board.

States Office, Guernsey, April 29th, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1912, and to request that it may be printed as an Appendix to the "Billet d'État," and that a certain number of copies (say 100) be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN N. BROUARD,

President, Board of Health.

William Carey, Esq., Bailiff,
and President of the States of Guernsey.



GUERNSEY.

Area in statute acres—15,723.

Area in square miles—24.5.

POPULATION.—Males 20,395.

Females—21,459—41,854.

HOUSES.—Inhabited—9,710.

Unhabited —427.

Constructing—27.

Density of population per acre—2·6.

" " per square mile—1,664.

Average number of inhabitants per house—4.3.

Death rate per 1,000 = 13.1.

Average previous 10 years—14.9.

Birth rate per 1,000 = 23.5

Average previous 10 years—25.8.

Rainfall 1912-43:07 inches

North end of island. Fort Doyle—36:75 inches.

Platte Fougère Lighthouse—17:76 inches

Average rainfall—36.62 inches.

*Sunshine--1,704 hours (the least sunny year on record).

Sunshine average—1,905 hours

* The record for the British Isles for the year 1912.

REPORT FOR 1912.

The natural increase of births over deaths for the year was 431, but as emigration has been active I have thought it best to estimate the population at the middle of the year as if it had remained stationary for the twelve months. I regret that I am unable to obtain figures as to the numbers of persons who have lately emigrated, but can understand from the reasons given me by the agents of the various shipping companies why they do not feel at liberty to give me this information.

I gather however that popular opinion over-estimates the number of emigrants leaving here; but one thing is certain and this is, that they are of a desirable class, and it is a matter for regret that the prospects of life in newer countries should cause them to leave Guernsey.

As there is but little unemployment here, it is a fair inference that their places are filled almost entirely by an influx of aliens.

This is a very important matter for our community, and in connection with it I will quote extracts from my former reports.

1905.—“That the cultured and wealthy foreigners are increasing in numbers and landed property is self evident, and special laws have been framed to deal with them. Unfortunately with the exception of deportation, there is no check against the immigration of undesirable aliens.

Large numbers of them are with us and they are answerable for an altogether undue amount of crime and drunkenness; as a class they live in such conditions of overcrowding and insanitation that they constitute a source of great danger to both the bodily health and the morals of the community in general.

It must also be remembered that in times of continental disturbance their numbers would quickly increase.

If Great Britain, where the total alien population is insignificant compared with ours, has framed special laws to lessen this alien influx, surely Guernsey, where the need is so much greater, should take some steps to cope with this evil and prevent such persons from landing here.”

1907.—“ It is evident that a large percentage of the French population are law-abiding and of a desirable class, but unfortunately the remainder are the very opposite.

The Police Court has to deal not only with the resident population, but with the floating population of two ports, and although no statistics of convictions are obtainable from the Greffe Office, anyone reading the newspapers cannot fail to notice how large is the proportion of French people convicted compared with the number resident in Guernsey.

The criminal and the diseased can land here freely and without hindrance, and although for a period of twelve months they can be repatriated at the expense of the vessel which brought them, but only if they are unable to maintain themselves, after which time they must be sent back at the public expense.

Whilst here they can compete in the labour market without the liability to Militia Service which attaches to the native of the soil, who is thus unfairly handicapped in his efforts to earn his living.

For serious crimes imprisonment might well be followed by banishment from the island for life, photography and the finger print system being used for purposes of future identification.”

1908 and 1909.—“ It is not generally known that the Aliens Act in England also applies to aliens coming from the Channel Islands, probably on account of the ease with which aliens are allowed to land there.

Under the Aliens Act an immigrant is considered undesirable :

- (a) If he cannot show that he has in his possession or is in a position to obtain the means of decently supporting himself and his dependants, if any. (This is held to mean a sum of £5 for himself and £2 for each dependant.)
- (b) If he is a lunatic or idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public.
- (c) If he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act 1870.
- (d) If an expulsion order under this Act has previously been made in his case.

In December, 1908, the Board of Health, after careful consideration of the Alien question, has decided unanimously to approach the Royal Court with a view to obtain medical inspection of foreign immigrants, and also to have the further powers of the English Aliens Act enforced here by law."

There were, I believe, certain difficulties which prevented this sound advice being carried out, but surely another attempt should be made to see if these difficulties cannot now be overcome and this desirable object achieved.

Although the results of the Census of 1911 for England and Wales have been published for some considerable time, those for the "Islands of the British Seas" are not yet available. They will be of much interest and importance to us, but a consideration of them must of necessity be deferred for another year.

Table I. (INCORP. SOC. OF M. O. H., 1900 (FOR WHOLE DISTRICT)).

| YEAR. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | BIRTHS. | | DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. | | DEATHS AT ALL AGES. | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Number. | Rate per 1,000. | Number. | Rate per 1,000 registered. | Number. | Rate per 1,000. |
| Column ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1902..... | 40,475 | 1,128 | 27·0 | 161 | 142·7 | 657 | 16·2 |
| 1903 | 40,650 | 1,120 | 27·5 | 112 | 100·0 | 597 | 14·6 |
| 1904..... | 40,795 | 1,144 | 28·0 | 181 | 158·2 | 690 | 16·9 |
| 1905..... | 40,884 | 1,129 | 27·6 | 155 | 135·0 | 644 | 15·7 |
| 1906..... | 40,990 | 1,112 | 27·1 | 154 | 138·4 | 588 | 14·3 |
| 1907..... | 41,174 | 1,068 | 25·9 | 123 | 115·1 | 606 | 14·8 |
| 1908..... | 41,350 | 1,005 | 24·3 | 131 | 131·0 | 591 | 14·3 |
| 1909..... | 41,524 | 1,013 | 24·3 | 111 | 109·6 | 521 | 12·5 |
| 1910..... | 41,670 | 989 | 23·7 | 107 | 107·0 | 549 | 13·1 |
| 1911..... | 41,854 | 946 | 22·6 | 197 | 208·0 | 734 | 17·4 |
| Averages for ten years, 1902-1911. | | 41,136 | 1,065 | 25·8 | 143 | 134·5 | 617 |
| | | | | | | | 14·9 |
| 1912..... | 41,854 | 983 | 23·5 | 101 | 102·7 | 552 | 13·1 |

BIRTHS.

The births during the year numbered 983 or 37 more than last year, which had the lowest number recorded in our statistics. This is equal to a rate of 23·5 per 1,000; the average of the last ten years was 25·8.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 40, a percentage to the total of 4·6.

The number of still-born children was 45, of whom 27 were males and 18 females.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 23·8; for the 95 great towns 24·9; and for the country less the great towns 22·6.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths was 552 or 182 less than 1911, an unusually heavy year.

This is equal to a rate of 13·1 per 1,000; the average for the past ten years was 14·9.

The rates for the parishes are as follows; and as the numbers in some cases are small, a comparison for the ten previous years is given:—

| | 1912. | 1902-1911. |
|--|------------|------------|
| St. Peter-Port | 14·1 | 15·5 |
| St. Sampson's | 13·6 | 13·7 |
| Vale | 11·3 | 12·8 |
| Castel (less deaths in Institutions) | 13 | 13·4 |
| St. Saviour's | 15·8 | 15·2 |
| St. Pierre-du-Bois | 9·9 | 15·5 |
| Torteval | 10 | 16·5 |
| Forest | 13·1 | 17·5 |
| St. Martin's | 12·8 | 13·1 |
| St. Andrew's | 11·4 | 11·2 |

The death rate of St. Andrew's appears therefore to be the most constantly low in the island.

The crude death rate for England and Wales was 13·3; for the 95 great towns, 13·8; for London, 13·6; for the 146 smaller towns, 12·4; and for England and Wales, less the 241 towns, 12·9. Our percentage of deaths at the age periods was as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Under 1 year | 18·3 per cent. |
| From 1 to 15 years | 8·5 , |
| From 16 to 65 years | 30·2 , |
| From 66 years and upwards | 43 , |

There were 22 deaths of persons of 90 years and over, and 68 of 80 years and over, percentages to the total of 4 and 12·3 respectively.

It is evident therefore that our old people must be tough and live long.

The following table will serve as a comparison showing the incidence of the commoner causes of death :—

| | 1912. | 1911. | 1906-1911. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Measles | 4 | 50 | 10.5 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 21 | 9.7 |
| Epidemic Enteritis | 0 | 64 | 20.6 |
| Diphtheria | 21 | 10 | 6.1 |
| Senile Decay | 91 | 75 | 67 |
| Cancer | 44 | 53 | 47.5 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia ... | 4 | 19 | 9.5 |
| Pneumonia | 21 | 29 | 20 |
| Heart Disease ... | 70 | 72 | 64 |
| Apoplexy | 28 | 34 | 29 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 3 | 18 | 16.8 |
| Phthisis | 24 | 31 | 39 |

The following deaths took place in the public institutions of the island :—

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Town Hospital | 46 |
| Town Asylum..... | 5 |
| Castel Hospital | 17 |
| Castel Asylum | 3 |
| Victoria Cottage Hospital..... | 11 |
| King Edward Sanatorium..... | 14 |

CANCER.

The deaths from this disease show everywhere a general tendency to a rapid increase, and Guernsey is no exception.

The death rate in England and Wales has risen from '38 per 1,000 in the years 1861-70 to '75 in 1891-1900. In 1910 it was '96.

In Guernsey it is, however, still higher, the average for the past eight years being 1.09.

In from 60 to 71 per cent. of the cases the liver and the intestinal tract is the seat of the disease.

Unfortunately we are at present unable, save by operation in some cases, to successfully deal with this disease, which causes so much suffering and mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile death rate for 1912 was less than half that of 1911, viz. :— 102.7 per 1,000 births instead of 208. The average for the preceding ten years was 143.

The rates in the separate districts are as follows :—

| | 1912. | 1911. | 1904-1911. |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Town | 102.7 | 250 | 139.7 |
| St. Sampson's | 73.4 | 300 | 172.2 |
| Vale | 130 | 111 | 128.5 |
| Other Parishes | 96.2 | 164 | 113.5 |

For the 14 years 1899-1912 the rates for each parish were as follows :—

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| St. Peter-Port | 138 | St. Peter's | 154 |
| St. Sampson's | 152 | Torteval | 82 |
| Vale | 144 | Forest | 135 |
| Castel | 117 | St. Martin's | 109 |
| St. Saviour's | 120 | St. Andrew's | 104 |

In addition to the insanitary conditions and maternal ignorance which tend to high infantile mortality rates, the decline of breast feeding is a powerful factor.

If the mother has to go out to work she cannot nurse her baby, and the care of it often devolves upon quite young children, or old persons who may be ignorant and prejudiced in favour of a mixed diet for babies.

Unfortunately the expense of sufficient cows' milk in these cases is often prohibitive ; as a result the baby gets but little of it and plenty of baked flour and boiled bread. Apart from other considerations it is far cheaper for the mother to nurse the child if she is able, even if a quantity of extra nourishment has to be given her. Breast milk only is the natural food for babies during the first few months of life, or failing this cows' or goats' milk suitably diluted.

The breast-fed child enjoys a comparative immunity from the intestinal disorders and convulsions of infancy which are so fatal. This is true in all classes of the community and every effort should be made to bring home to mothers the truth of these statements.

The year 1912 was one in which the conditions in every way favoured a low rate of infantile mortality. Like 1903, the year of lowest mortality, viz. : 100, it was a cold and wet summer. As a result there was not a single death from Epidemic Enteritis compared with 60 in 1911, and only two deaths from

Measles and none from Whooping Cough compared with 18 and 11, a saving of 87 deaths under these three headings alone. The number of deaths due to Premature Birth and Debility at Birth was 35, or about 34 per cent. of the total.

Only general figures for 1912 are available, but a comparison with some English counties for 1910 and 1911 is as follows :—

| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-------------|------------|-------|
| Guernsey | 108·1 | 208 | 102·7 |
| St. Peter-Port..... | 111·4 | 250 | 102·7 |
| St. Sampson's | 84·8 | 300 | 73·4 |
| Vale | 143·8 | 111 | 130 |
| The other seven parishes | 100 | 164 | 96·2 |
| Somersetshire | 68·1 | 86 | — |
| Hampshire | 71 | 93 | — |
| Devonshire (less three County Boroughs) | 75 | 96 | — |
| Wiltshire | 76·9 | 68·7 | — |
| Do. (4 urban districts) | | Under 30. | — |
| England and Wales | 109 | 130 | 95 |
| London..... | 104 | 128 | 90 |
| The 95 great towns..... | — | 140 | 101 |
| The 146 smaller towns | — | 145 | 99 |
| Whole country less the towns... | 96 | 118 | 86 |

In such an exceptional year as 1912 our figures should be lower, and the high averages of previous years should be noted, as they leave so much to be desired.

In St. Sampson's Parish it is to be hoped that the more abundant supply of water, the extension of the main drainage, and the collection of household refuse, will in the future enable me to record figures as satisfactory as those for 1912.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages was 290, a rate of 13·9 per 1,000. This is about the average of the preceding years.

Of these 181 took place in Church of England, 26 in Roman Catholic, 32 in Nonconformist Churches, and 51 at the Greffe Office.

Table II.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

BIRTHS.

| PARISH LETTER: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | K | Tl. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Males | 194 | ... | 92 | ... | 64 | ... | 40 | ... | 15 | ... | 27 | ... | 5 | ... | 17 | ... | 38 | ... | 26 | ... | 518 |
| Females | 167 | ... | 85 | ... | 59 | ... | 42 | ... | 10 | ... | 26 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | ... | 27 | ... | 31 | ... | 465 |
| Totals | 361 | ... | 177 | ... | 123 | ... | 82 | ... | 25 | ... | 53 | ... | 12 | ... | 28 | ... | 65 | ... | 57 | ... | 983 |

Rate per 1,000 20 . 29.7 . 22.4 . 26.6 . 23.2 . 32.8 . 24 . 30.9 . 18.9 . 32.5

STILL BIRTHS 18 ... 7 ... 9 ... 2 ... 4 ... 1 ... 0 ... 1 ... 3 ... 0 ... 45

DEATHS.

Diseases of the Blood.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Lymphæmia | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 4 |
| Myxædema | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 |
| Pernicious Anæmia | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 2 |
| Rheumatism | 2 | .. | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | 3 |
| Rheumatoid Arthritis | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 |
| Diabetes | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 |

Epidemic.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Diphtheria | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 21 |
| Influenza | 2 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Measles | 4 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 4 |
| Scarlet Fever | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 |

Infancy and Old Age.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Asthenia | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 4 |
| Congenital Malformation .. | 3 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 4 |
| Convulsions | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | |
| Debility at Birth | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 2 | ... | - | 2 | ... | - | 14 | |
| Marasmus | 11 | ... | - | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 4 | ... | - | ... | - | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | |
| Premature Birth | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 |
| Infantile Paralysis | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... |
| Senile Decay | 34 | ... | 16 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 91 | ... | 91 |

Carried forward 87 | ... | 35 | ... | 32 | ... | 19 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 13 | ... | 7 | ... | 212 |

| PARISH LETTER: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | K | Tl. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Brought forward | 87 | 35 | 32 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 212 |

Infective.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| General Tuberculosis | — | ... | — | 1 | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | |
| Phthisis..... | 13 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | — | — | ... | 1 | ... | 24 |
| Tubercular Meningitis..... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 |
| “ Peritonitis..... | — | ... | — | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 |
| Tetanus | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 |

Intemperance.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|
| Alcoholism | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | ... | 4 |
|------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|

Septic.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|
| Septicaemia | 5 | ... | — | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 6 |
|-------------------|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|

Tumour.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|
| Malignant..... | 20 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | — | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 44 |
| Fibroid | — | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | ... | — | ... | 1 |

Violence.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|-----|---|
| Drowning | — | ... | — | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | |
| Fall | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 4 | |
| Suicide | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Murder | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | |
| Burns | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | |

Alimentary.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Gall Stone..... | 2 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 2 | |
| Intestines | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 4 | |
| Liver | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | |
| Obstruction of Bowels..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | ... | — | ... | 3 |
| Stomach | 2 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 2 | |
| Peritonitis..... | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | ... | 2 | |

Circulatory.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Aneurysm | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | | |
| Angina Pectoris | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 1 | | |
| Apoplexy | 17 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | — | — | 2 | ... | ... | 28 |
| Atheroma | 6 | ... | — | — | — | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | — | 1 | ... | ... | 11 |
| Embolism | 4 | ... | — | — | — | 1 | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... | 5 | |

Carried forward

172.. 51 ..41 ..40 .. 6 ..12 .. 4 .. 9 .. 22 ..11 .. 368

| PARISH LETTER: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | K | Tl. |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|-----|
| Brought forward | 172 | 51 | 41 | 40 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 11 | 368 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Gangrene | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Heart Disease | 35 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 70 |
| Thrombosis | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

Nervous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meningitis | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Paralysis | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Tabes Dorsalis | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Dementia | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| General Paralysis of Insane | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Progressive Muscular Atrophy | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bulbar Paralysis | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Epilepsy | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Neuritis | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Myelitis | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

Respiratory.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Bronchitis | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Pleurisy | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 21 |
| Laryngitis | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Quinsy | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

Urinary.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Cystitis | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Nephritis | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 21 |
| Renal Calculus | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|
| Totals | 256 | 74 | 59 | 58 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 41 | 18 | 552 |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|

Figures corrected after deducting deaths at Sanatorium and Castel Hospital, and returning them in the respective parishes to which they belonged.

Table
(INCORP. SOC.

| Names of Parishes. | A | | | | B | | | | C | | | | D | | | | E | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | ST. PETER-PORT. | | ST. SAMPSON'S. | | THE VALE. | | CASTEL. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | | ST. SAVIOUR'S. | |
| YEAR. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
| Column ... | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1901 Census | 18162 | | | | 5573 | | | | 5082 | | | | 2802 | | | | 1062 | | | |
| 1902 | — | 459 | 302 | 60 | — | 175 | 83 | 25 | — | 168 | 77 | 28 | — | 65 | 60 | 10 | — | 27 | 16 | 2 |
| 1903 | — | 421 | 264 | 38 | — | 200 | 85 | 26 | — | 173 | 72 | 25 | — | 87 | 55 | 6 | — | 26 | 15 | 1 |
| 1904 | — | 461 | 321 | 77 | — | 165 | 87 | 37 | — | 164 | 71 | 26 | — | 104 | 46 | 9 | — | 29 | 30 | 4 |
| 1905 | — | 461 | 302 | 59 | — | 180 | 77 | 17 | — | 173 | 72 | 21 | — | 90 | 62 | 16 | — | 29 | 12 | 1 |
| 1906 | — | 427 | 268 | 54 | — | 174 | 64 | 29 | — | 145 | 69 | 21 | — | 93 | 64 | 12 | — | 32 | 18 | 7 |
| 1907 | — | 392 | 275 | 44 | — | 160 | 75 | 26 | — | 146 | 68 | 14 | — | 77 | 74 | 12 | — | 30 | 15 | 1 |
| 1908 | — | 366 | 257 | 44 | — | 163 | 93 | 34 | — | 144 | 57 | 16 | — | 88 | 70 | 10 | — | 38 | 14 | 3 |
| 1909 | — | 383 | 240 | 36 | — | 175 | 66 | 22 | — | 137 | 60 | 16 | — | 78 | 55 | 9 | — | 27 | 17 | 7 |
| 1910 | — | 368 | 242 | 41 | — | 165 | 64 | 14 | — | 139 | 68 | 20 | — | 71 | 60 | 9 | — | 29 | 14 | 3 |
| 1911 Census | 18052 | 352 | 351 | 88 | 5952 | 140 | 101 | 42 | 5486 | 144 | 65 | 16 | 3082 | 82 | 78 | 8 | 1075 | 28 | 12 | 1 |
| Average of 10 years to 1910. | 18107 | | | | 5763 | | | | 5284 | | | | 2942 | | | | 1068 | | | |
| 1912 | 18052 | 361 | 256 | 41 | 5952 | 177 | 80 | 13 | 5486 | 123 | 62 | 16 | 3082 | 82 | 40 | 9 | 1075 | 25 | 17 | 3 |
| Birth rate... ... | 20 | | | | | 29·7 | | | | 22·4 | | | | 26·6 | | | | 23·2 | | |
| Death rate ... | 14·1 | | | | | 13·6 | | | | 11·3 | | | | 13 | | | | 15·8 | | |

III.

OF M. O. H., 1900.)

F

G

H

I

K

| Names of Parishes. | ST. PETER-IN-THE-WOOD. | | | | TORTEVAL. | | | | FOREST. | | | | ST. MARTIN'S. | | | | ST. ANDREW'S. | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| | YEAR. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated according to Census. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. |
| Column ... | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1901 Census | 1577 | | | | 446 | | | | 842 | | | | 3201 | | | | 1552 | | | |
| 1902..... | — | 53 | 31 | 11 | | 14 | 12 | 4 | | 30 | 13 | 4 | | 93 | 43 | 14 | | 44 | 20 | 3 |
| 1903..... | — | 56 | 16 | 4 | | 8 | 12 | 1 | | 22 | 13 | 3 | | 90 | 38 | 4 | | 37 | 27 | 4 |
| 1904..... | — | 52 | 35 | 8 | | 10 | 6 | 0 | | 27 | 20 | 5 | | 91 | 51 | 10 | | 41 | 23 | 5 |
| 1905..... | — | 56 | 29 | 4 | | 22 | 10 | 0 | | 19 | 15 | 0 | | 86 | 43 | 10 | | 40 | 22 | 7 |
| 1906..... | — | 60 | 25 | 9 | | 6 | 9 | 2 | | 26 | 15 | 6 | | 107 | 45 | 13 | | 42 | 11 | 1 |
| 1907..... | — | 60 | 16 | 8 | | 20 | 6 | 1 | | 32 | 17 | 5 | | 97 | 39 | 8 | | 54 | 21 | 4 |
| 1908..... | — | 44 | 29 | 8 | | 14 | 4 | 2 | | 27 | 11 | 4 | | 78 | 38 | 8 | | 43 | 18 | 2 |
| 1909..... | — | 41 | 13 | 6 | | 14 | 9 | 1 | | 38 | 17 | 3 | | 79 | 34 | 6 | | 41 | 10 | 5 |
| 1910..... | — | 49 | 30 | 8 | | 14 | 4 | 1 | | 32 | 17 | 2 | | 81 | 40 | 5 | | 41 | 15 | 4 |
| 1911 Census | 1612 | 49 | 24 | 11 | 499 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 910 | 28 | 15 | 4 | 3436 | 73 | 64 | 20 | 1750 | 37 | 18 | 3 |
| Average of 10 years to 1910. | 1595 | | | | 473 | | | | 876 | | | | 3329 | | | | 1649 | | | |
| 1912..... | 1612 | 53 | 16 | 6 | 499 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 910 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 3436 | 65 | 44 | 7 | 1750 | 57 | 20 | 5 |
| Birth rate..... | | 32.8 | | | | 24 | | | | 30.9 | | | | 18.9 | | | | 32.5 | | |
| Death rate ... | | 9.9 | | | | 10 | | | | 13.1 | | | | 12.8 | | | | 11.4 | | |

1912?

Table IV.

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH OF THE DEATHS REGISTERED
DURING THE YEAR 1911.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | WHOLE ISLAND. | | | | | | Total. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----|
| | Under 1. | 1-5. | 6-15. | 16-25. | 26-65. | 66 and over. | | |
| <i>Diseases of the Blood.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Lymphæmia | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Myxœdema | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pernicious Anæmia..... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Rheumatism | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Rheumatoid Arthritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diabetes | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| <i>Epidemic.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | 7 | 12 | — | 2 | — | 21 |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Measles | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| <i>Infancy and Old Age.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Asthenia | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Congenital Malformation ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Convulsions | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Debility at Birth | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Marasmus | 19 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 21 |
| Premature Birth | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 |
| Infantile Paralysis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Senile Decay | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 89 | 91 |
| <i>Infective.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| General Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Phthisis | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 14 | — | 24 |
| Tubercular Meningitis | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| , Peritonitis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tetanus | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| <i>Intemperance.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Alcoholism | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Carried forward | 75 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 32 | 97 | — | 244 |

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | WHOLE ISLAND. | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| | Under 1. | 1-5. | 6-15. | 16-25. | 26-65. | 66 and over. | |
| Brought forward..... | 75 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 32 | 97 | 244 |
| <i>Septic.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Septicæmia | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 1 ... 6 |
| <i>Tumour.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Malignant | — | — | — | 2 | 22 | 20 | 44 |
| Fibroid..... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| <i>Violence.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Drowning | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Fall | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Suicide..... | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Murder..... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Burns | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| <i>Alimentary.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Gall Stone | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Intestines | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Liver | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Obstruction of Bowels | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Stomach | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Peritonitis | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| <i>Circulatory.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Aneurysm | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Angina Pectoris | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 16 | 28 |
| Atheroma | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Embolism | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Gangrene | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Heart Disease | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 30 | 35 | 70 |
| Thrombosis | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Nervous.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Meningitis | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Paralysis | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Tabes Dorsalis | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dementia..... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Carried forward | 80 | 17 | 21 | 15 | 124 | 202 | 459 |

| WHOLE ISLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------|-------|--------|--------|------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CAUSE OF DEATH. | Under 1. | 1-5. | 6-15. | 16-25. | 26-65. | 66 and over. Total. | | | | | | | |
| Brought forward..... | 80 | ... | 17 | ... | 21 | ... | 15 | ... | 124 | ... | 202 | ... | 459 |
| <i>General Paralysis of Insane.</i> — ... — ... — ... — ... 1 ... 1 .. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Progressive Muscular</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrophy | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | 1 | | |
| Bulbar Paralysis..... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 2 | ... | — | ... | 2 | | |
| Epilepsy | — | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | | |
| Neuritis | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | 1 | | |
| Myelitis | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | — | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| <i>Respiratory.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | 12 | ... | 4 | ... | — | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 25 | | |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | | |
| Pleurisy | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | | |
| Pneumonia | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | 21 | | |
| Laryngitis | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | | |
| Quinsy..... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | | |
| <i>Urinary.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cystitis | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | | |
| Nephritis..... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 13 | ... | 21 |
| Renal Calculus | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | 1 | ... | — | ... | 1 | |
| Totals | 101 | ... | 25 | ... | 22 | ... | 16 | ... | 151 | ... | 237 | ... | 552 |

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM.

Of the 270 cases of notifiable infectious disease during the year, 235 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium: 139 Diphtheria, 93 Scarlet Fever, and 3 Enteric. There were 14 deaths there, the percentage of deaths at the Sanatorium being 6, against 22.2 in the case of patients isolated at home. The daily average of patients was 22, and staff 14.3. As the Sanatorium was designed for the accommodation of 22 patients, giving each one the full air and floor space, it appears that its capacity has been taxed to the limit. It has, however, as in some previous years, been at times greatly overcrowded, January giving the highest daily average, 31.3, and September the lowest, 12.6. I have often mentioned in previous reports the need of another ward and it is not necessary to refer to it, save to say that the experience of 1912 has again emphasized this need. After the past heavy years we are justified in now expecting a period of comparative freedom from infectious diseases, and it is in this period that we should make ready for the time when the cycle will again change and busy years result.

We know by long experience that this will happen, and the day when a permanent diminution in the number of cases will take place in Guernsey is not yet.

Table V.

CASES TREATED AT THE SANATORIUM AND AT HOME, 1912.

| | St. Peter-Port. | St. Sampson's. | Vale. | Castel. | St. Saviour's. | St. Peter-in-the-Wood. | Torteval. | Forest. | St. Martin's. | St. Andrew's. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| DIPHTHERIA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the Sanatorium ... | 95 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 139 |
| At Home | 3 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Total | 98 | 20 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 163 |
| SCARLET FEVER. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the Sanatorium ... | 36 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 93 |
| At Home | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 37 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 101 |
| ENTERIC FEVER. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the Sanatorium ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| At Home | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 |

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES, 1912.

| | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25 & over. | Tl. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-----|
| DIPHTHERIA | 0 ... | 32 ... | 70 ... | 24 ... | 8 ... | 8 ... | 21 ... | 163 |
| SCARLET FEVER | 1 ... | 18 .. | 48 ... | 21 ... | 3 ... | 3 ... | 7 ... | 101 |
| ENTERIC FEVER | 0 ... | 0 ... | 0 ... | 0 ... | 2 ... | 1 ... | 3 ... | 6 |
| Grand Total..... | | | | | | | | 270 |

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Attack rate per 1,000=6·4. Death rate per 1,000=·54.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases notified numbered 163 and the deaths 21, the attack rate and death rate per 1,000 being respectively 3·9 and ·5.

In 1911 there were 117 cases, and the type of disease was severe and infective, but in 1912 an increasingly malignant and fatal form prevailed, due to the association of other micro-organisms causing rapid blood destruction, in addition to the specific bacillus of the disease.

The epidemics were chiefly confined to the Town, Vale and St. Sampson's parishes; no cases were reported from St. Saviour's, St. Peter's, Torteval, Forest or St. Andrew's. The cases were more evenly distributed during the year than is usually the case.

In the Town no month was free, and in St. Sampson's and the Vale only two were free from cases.

Vauvert, Amherst, Melrose, Burnt Lane and Les Landes schools were affected, and of these Amherst and Elim Sunday schools furnished the larger number, viz. : 19 cases.

Of this number 10 were found as a result of tracing school absentees; the teachers at Amherst school rendered invaluable aid in this matter, and the authorities at Elim Sunday school readily fell in with all the suggestions I made to them.

In the town I do not think that the belief in witchcraft or "overlooking" had much to do with the spread of the disease, but in the country it certainly had, and in the last months of the year the opening up of the Cromlech at l'Islet was considered in the north end of the island to be answerable for the prevalence of Diphtheria.

When such views are held it is not surprising to find that but little importance is attached to medical treatment and isolation.

Of 98 cases in the Town parish only 3 were isolated at home, and of 20 in St. Sampson's 2, and of 34 in the Vale no less than 18. In the case of the latter parish, in my opinion the home isolation was often unsatisfactory, but the decision as to whether a case is to be removed to the Sanatorium or allowed to remain at home rests, not with the Board of Health through its Medical Officer, but with the Constables of the parish.

This power should certainly rest with the Board of Health, who are in the best position to judge every case upon its merits and decide accordingly.

A factor, which in practice often prevents the calling in of a medical man, is the reluctance of the Stranger Poor and paupers living in another parish to which they belong to apply to the proper authorities for medical relief. Stranger Poor will not in some instances apply to the Constables as they fear that they may be sent away from the Island, a fear which is, in the cases I mention, groundless. With paupers living out of their original parish the difficulties are real ones. They have to apply to the authorities of their own parish and be attended by its doctor; this may mean a delay in several ways and a longish journey for them, and is a cumbrous system at the best.

The remedy is to arrange that the doctor of the parish in which they live should attend them in case of illness, and that his services should be available with the minimum of delay.

Table VI.
DIPHTHERIA FOR 1912.

| Parishes. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Tl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------------|----|
| St. Peter-Port..... | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | 16 | ... | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 97 | | | |
| St. Sampson's..... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | |
| Vale..... | - | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 33 | |
| Castel..... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 4 | |
| St. Saviour's..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | |
| St. Peter-in-the-Wood .. | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | |
| Torteval..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | |
| Forest..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | |
| St. Martin's..... | 2 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | | | |
| St. Andrew's..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | |
| Doubtful..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 2 | ... | - | ... | 2 | |
| Total | 5 | ... | 14 | ... | 23 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 17 | ... | 20 | ... | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 20 | ... | 7 | ... | 163 | |
| Died at Sanatorium ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | - | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 14 | |
| " Home..... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total..... | 21 |

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 101 cases notified in 1912 and the disease was throughout of a mild type.

In several instances localised outbreaks occurred as the result of first cases being overlooked.

This was particularly so in January and February when in St. Martin's five cases occurred in one family and several others in the neighbourhood, six in the Vale and four in St. Saviour's.

In May three cases were due to infection in Sark.

In August the Capelles School and in November and December Melrose and the Vale Schools furnished cases.

In six families there were two cases, in three three cases, in one five, and in one six cases respectively.

As usually happens the winter and autumn months furnished the largest number of cases, October to March 81, against the remainder of the year 20 cases.

There were no notifications from Torteval and St. Peter's.

Ninety-three cases were removed to the Sanatorium and eight treated at home. There was one death, that of a patient isolated at home.

Table VII.

SCARLET FEVER FOR 1912.

| Parishes. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Tl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------------|---|
| St. Peter-Port..... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | .. | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 37 | | | | | | | |
| St. Sampson's..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 11 | | | | | |
| Vale..... | 5 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 9 | ... | 18 | | | | | |
| Castel .. | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | | | | | |
| St. Saviour's | 4 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 5 | | | | | |
| St. Peter-in-the-Wood .. | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | | | | | |
| Torteval | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0 | | | | | |
| Forest | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | | | | | |
| St. Martin's..... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | .. | - | 2 | .. | - | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | | | | | |
| St. Andrew's | - | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 2 | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | ... | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | .. | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | - | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 13 | ... | 101 | |
| Died at Home | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total..... | 1 |

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were six cases during the year and no deaths. The first was in May, a young man who fell ill whilst on a holiday in France. His was a very severe attack and he had been ill for nearly a fortnight before admission to the Sanatorium ; he was a patient there for over twelve weeks. The other cases were all reported in the middle of September and were fortunately of moderate severity.

Three were men of between 50 and 60 years of age—one lived in St. Saviour's and the other two in the Vale parish. Of the two latter cases, one contracted his illness from the other, who had been ill for some weeks before the nature of his sickness was realised ; they were next door neighbours. A young man of 19 and a girl of 15 from the Town parish were the last two cases. The girl had been on a visit to Sark and it is possible she became infected there.

It seems probable that there was some factor common to the last four or five cases, but if so it was impossible to ascertain what it was.

In the Vale cases the drinking water was of bad quality. The well was opened, cleaned, then properly covered and fitted with a pump, instead of being, as before, unprotected.

Table VIII.

ENTERIC FEVER FOR 1912.

| Parishes. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Tl. | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|---|
| St. Peter-Port | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 2 | ... | - | ... | 2 |
| St. Sampson's | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| Vale | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 2 | ... | - | ... | 2 |
| Castel | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| St. Saviour's | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 | ... | - | ... | 1 |
| St. Peter-in-the-Wood | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| Torteval | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| Forest | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| St. Martin's | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| St. Andrew's | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 1 |
| Doubtful | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | - | 0 |
| Total | - | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... | 5 | .. | - | 6 |

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case of this disease, a rapidly fatal one, was reported. It is several years since any cases have been seen here, though a considerable number have occurred in England lately.

Its infectivity varies and fortunately in this instance appears to have been low.

Infection seems to be carried in dust and to enter the body through the nose : horses are said to sometimes suffer from it.

ROTHELN OR GERMAN MEASLES.

This disease was imported in the autumn and spread rapidly. It is a mild but very infectious sickness often attacking adults.

The appearance of the rash is sometimes the first symptom of illness, and infection is given off from the time that the patient sickens, if not before. The incubation period is most commonly 18 or 19 days, but may be longer or shorter ; its infective period is short, a fortnight at the utmost. It is difficult in practice to prevent its spreading, although in theory it should be possible to do so.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths during the year from all forms of Tuberculosis was 27 : of these 24 were due to Pulmonary Phthisis.

This is fortunately a small number, only one out of every twenty-three deaths being due to Tuberculosis.

The rates for deaths from tuberculosis and Phthisis per 1,000 living were .64 and .57 respectively.

In England and Wales 1910 they were 1.43 and 1.02.

In France the Tuberculosis rate was 2.17 and out of every 100 men dying between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, that is in the prime of life, no less than 42 died as the result of Tuberculosis.

With us the average age of death was, males 39 and females 21.6. As usually the case there were more deaths amongst males, 14 against females 10, but the age at death is considerably higher than in the case of females.

Notification of Phthisis was made compulsory at the early part of the year, and 23 notifications were received ; this did not represent the total number of cases, and no doubt a larger number will be reported in 1913.

I regret that no steps have been taken to cope with this disease on the lines suggested in my report for 1910.

The only consequence of notification has been the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons : 31 of these were thus treated.

In 1904 I suggested that when there was accommodation at the Sanatorium early cases might be admitted to the wards for a limited period.

The general education effect of such treatment would be valuable in addition to the benefit conferred upon the patient.

When once a person suffering from this disease realises the great improvement in his cough and general condition abundance of fresh air produces, he will not consent to live under other conditions ; in addition he can be taught to deal with his expectoration in a way which would prevent risk of infection to persons living with him.

As I anticipate one or two years with few cases of notifiable infectious diseases, I would again urge the adoption of this plan ; but in view of the limited space at our disposal would suggest admitting cases of one sex only at a time. Such patients could in case of need be sent home at any time.

WATER SUPPLY.

This question has been actively pressed forward, and it is to be hoped that the Committee which has considered the matter for so many years and issued such admirable reports will soon see their efforts to obtain an adequate supply crowned with success.

If this is to be, the water must be obtained from streams, and must be properly stored and filtered ; it will then be not only a safe but an ample source of supply.

The Vale Mill Quarry should be regarded as a temporary supply only, as its use provides but a small amount of water and is very expensive in its working.

DISINFECTION FOR 1912.

The following are the details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and Staff during the year.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Adults and Children's Clothing | 4,267 |
| Blankets, Counterpanes and Sheets..... | 1,918 |
| Bolsters and Pillows | 878 |
| Feather Beds..... | 195 |
| Floor Coverings..... | 395 |
| Mattresses | 571 |
| Sundry Articles..... | 1,908 |
| Rooms for Notifiable Diseases..... | 284 |
| Rooms for Plthisis | 31 |
| Rooms for Non-notifiable Diseases | 4 |
| Cow Sheds disinfected and limewashed | 19 |
| Primary Schools | 5 |
| Houses visited and re-visited | 470 |
| Rooms and Wards at the Sanatorium | 25 |
| Rooms and Ward at the Town Hospital | 13 |
| Samples of Water..... | 7 |

A Requête signed by several influential members of the States appeared in the Billet d'État of the 11th December, 1912.

The petitioners stated in it their conviction that the existing system, whereby the Douzaine of each parish is its Sanitary Authority and the Board of Health an advisory Committee only, had in practice proved a failure; the island was, in their opinion, too small for ten executive bodies and one consultative body to exercise their functions with advantage to the community.

On account of pressure of business the requête was not considered by the States until early in 1913.

A Medical Officer of Health in England is directed by the Local Government Board, in his annual report to enter into details as to the working of the following acts and conditions in the area in which he serves, and any action or inaction in the district in relation to them, on the part of his authority :—

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Bakehouses.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

House Accommodation. (Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.)

Water Supply.

Milk Supply.

Food Inspection.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Sewerage and Drainage and localities where improvements are needed.

Removal and disposal of household refuse.

Nuisances, proceedings for their abatement.

Bye-laws as regards offensive trades, houses let in lodgings, &c.

Schools, especially public elementary schools. Arrangements for medical inspection of school children.

Methods of control of tuberculosis.

A consideration of this schedule will show how limited are the powers of the Board of Health, and no considerable expansion of them is possible until one working Sanitary Authority for the whole island is an accomplished fact.

We are still pioneers and laying the foundations of our sanitary system, and I would mention that this report is only the fourteenth of the Medical Officer of Health. In the eighth annual report (1906) I wrote, "it would

of course be possible, but it would be extremely inadvisable, to add suddenly to the Statute Books here the whole of the many acts and regulations at present in force in England."

I am still of this opinion, and I consider that our energies ought in the first place to be directed to the improvement of the Water Supply, the extension of a system of drainage to certain congested areas, the efficient collection and disposal of household refuse, the provision of suitable sanitary dwellings for the working classes, and the medical inspection of school children.

Having placed these matters on a satisfactory basis we could then deal with questions more directly affecting the well-being of the working classes.

The Factory Acts and Home Work Order, 1911, will be found to provide carefully for the welfare of the young as well as the adult worker. Many of the provisions of these acts would not however be required in Guernsey.

A Committee has been formed to consider the Children's Act of 1908 with a view to its adoption here; its report will not I believe be long delayed.

There are two Acts dealing with young people working in shops that could be put in force here without difficulty, as the regulations of these would not concern the Sanitary Authority so much as the police.

They are the Shop Hours Act, 1892, and Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899.

The former prohibits the employment of any young person under the age of 18 years in a shop, factory or workshop for a longer period than 74 hours (including meal times) in any one week; the latter requires not less than one seat to every three female assistants employed in shops or similar places. The Shops Act, 1912, is an adoptive measure and not everywhere in force.

These Acts would, I am sure, meet with hearty support from the public, as no one could say that their provisions were unreasonable.

They would indisputably greatly benefit the young people concerned.

Our method of handling meat imported before it reaches the Abattoir, where it is inspected by the Meat Inspector, is very unsatisfactory.

The meat when landed is dumped on hurdles on the ground, and before removal, which is left to the consignee, is exposed to the unwelcome attentions of dogs.

In my opinion it should be removed in a special van, the property of the States, and some official should be made answerable for its being handled in a proper manner.

Although there is an ordinance dealing with the transfer of meat from the Abattoir to the Market, it does not seem satisfactory in its working, as meat is often but roughly covered by cloths of questionable cleanliness and conveyed in unsuitable vehicles. The van recommended above might with advantage be also used for this latter purpose. This system is now in force in Jersey.

During the year the drainage of St. Sampson's has been largely extended, although as yet but few connections to the main sewer have been made; but nothing has been done to provide a system of drainage for the populous parts of the Vale and St. Martin's parishes.

These two parishes are badly in need of main drainage as well as a system for the collection of house refuse.

During dry weather the dust nuisance is much in evidence. As the humidity of the air is somewhat high, such preparations for allaying the dust as Calcium Chloride, which depend upon their power for taking up moisture from the atmosphere to prevent this nuisance, should be especially valuable here.

Short stretches of road have been treated with tar; although the results have been satisfactory, tar from our Gas Works is regularly exported for this purpose.

English authorities buy our tar and pay the heavy freight upon it, and yet it is not used here where it could be bought more cheaply.

No samples of foods have been analysed during the year with the exception of water.

A Committee has been considering the question of analyses of manures for growers and foods for cattle.

Surely, in this instance, the main point has been lost sight of and treated as one of secondary importance.

It is my duty to the community, and an unpleasant one it is, to point out the deficiencies of our sanitary organisation; but it is with pleasure I can call attention to some great advantages which residents and visitors to Guernsey enjoy. The natural beauties of the Island are such that no one can fail to appreciate them, but the abundant sunshine which we enjoy (and in the year 1912 we held the record for the British Isles), the milk at once so rich in fat and so free from tuberculosis, are points so much in favour of Guernsey that it is difficult to over-estimate their value.

HY. DRAPER BISHOP,
M.D., M.O.H.

IX.—1913.





